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Bhardwaj et al.

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(54) **UNDOCKING AND RE-DOCKING MOBILE
DEVICE INERTIAL MEASUREMENT UNIT
FROM VEHICLE**

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See application file for complete search history.

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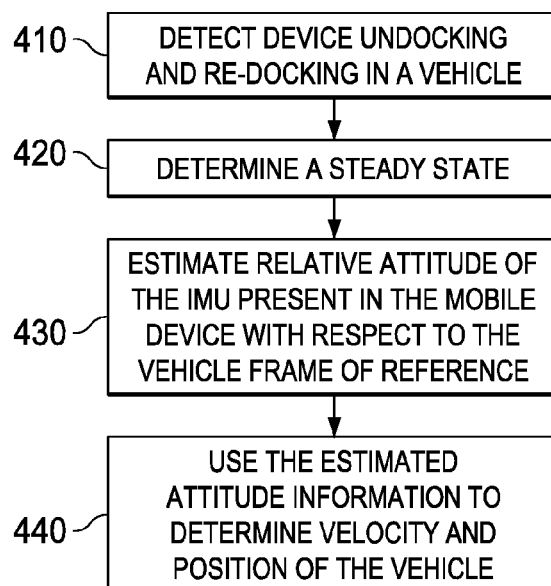
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CPC **G01C 21/165** (2013.01); **G01C 21/16**
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ABSTRACT

According to an aspect of the present disclosure, the relative attitude between an inertial measurement unit (IMU), present on a mobile device, and the frame of reference of the vehicle carrying mobile device is estimated. The estimated relative attitude is used to translate the IMU measurement to the vehicle frame of reference to determine the velocity and position of the vehicle. As a result, the vehicle position and velocity are determined accurately in the event of undocking and re-docking of the mobile device from a docking system in the vehicle. The relative attitude is estimated in terms of pitch, roll, and yaw angles.

15 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



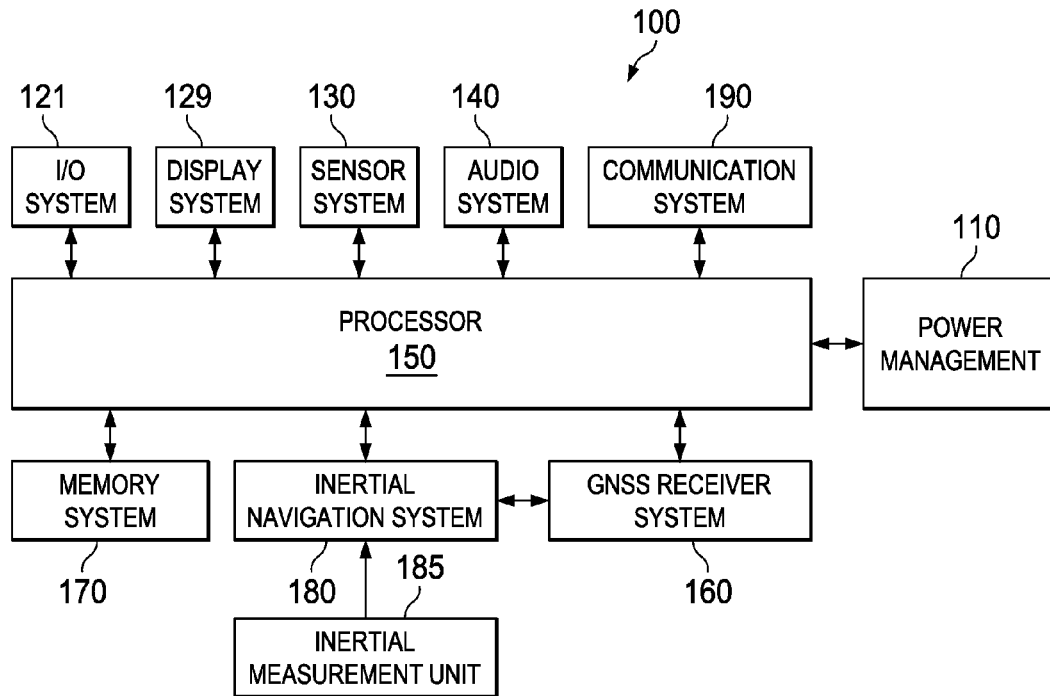


FIG. 1

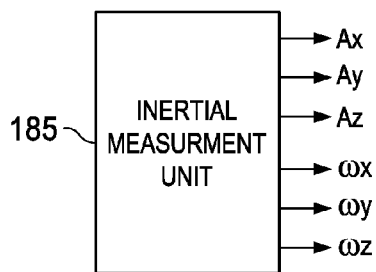


FIG. 2A

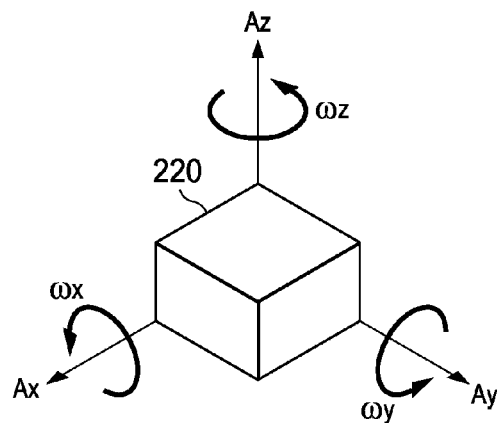


FIG. 2B

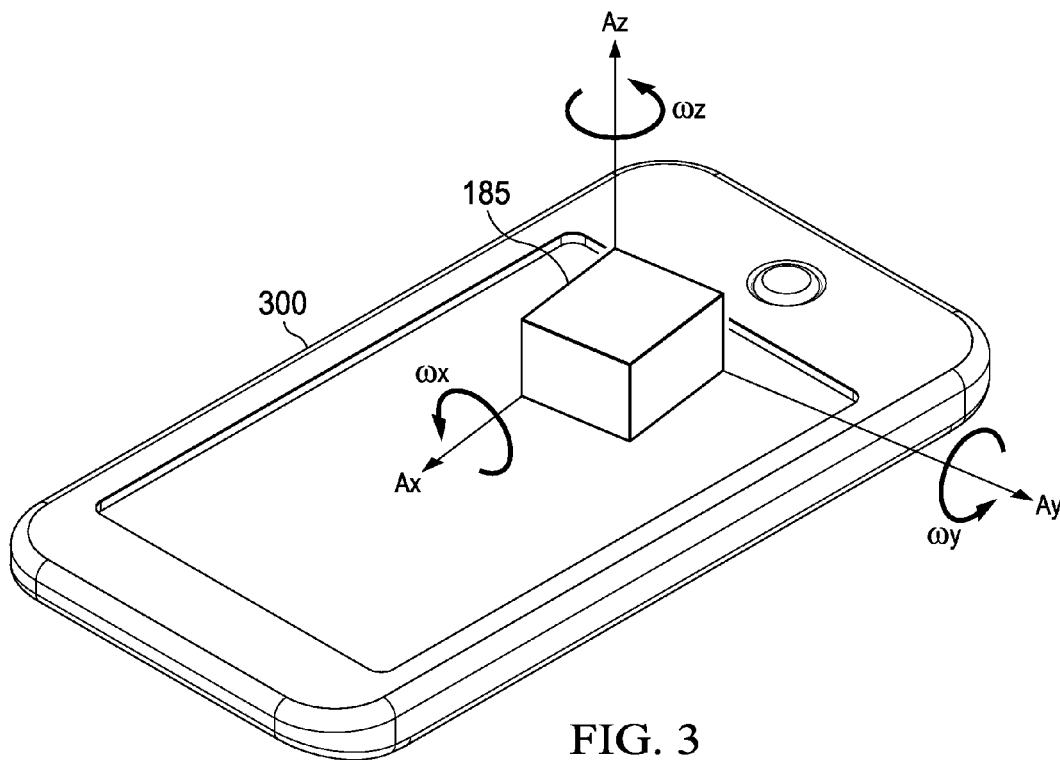


FIG. 3

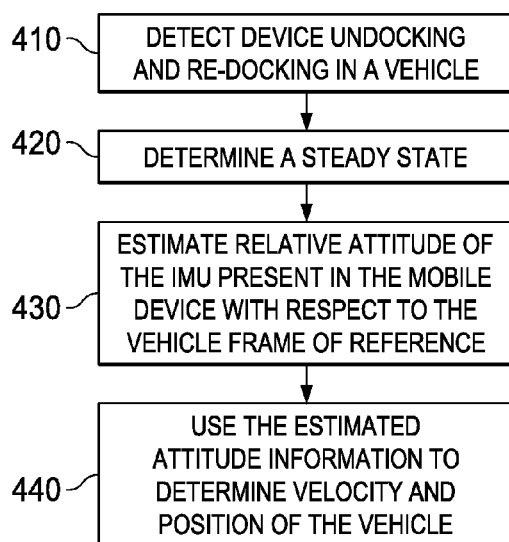


FIG. 4

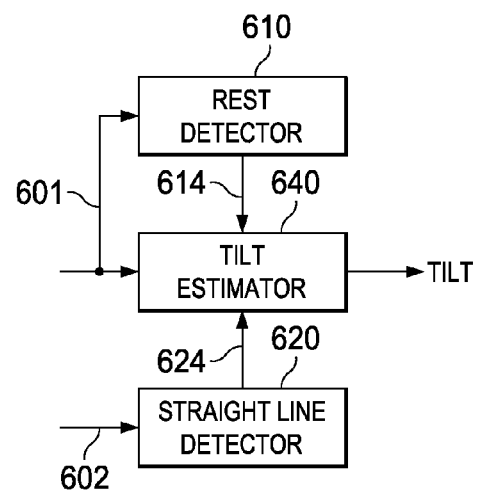
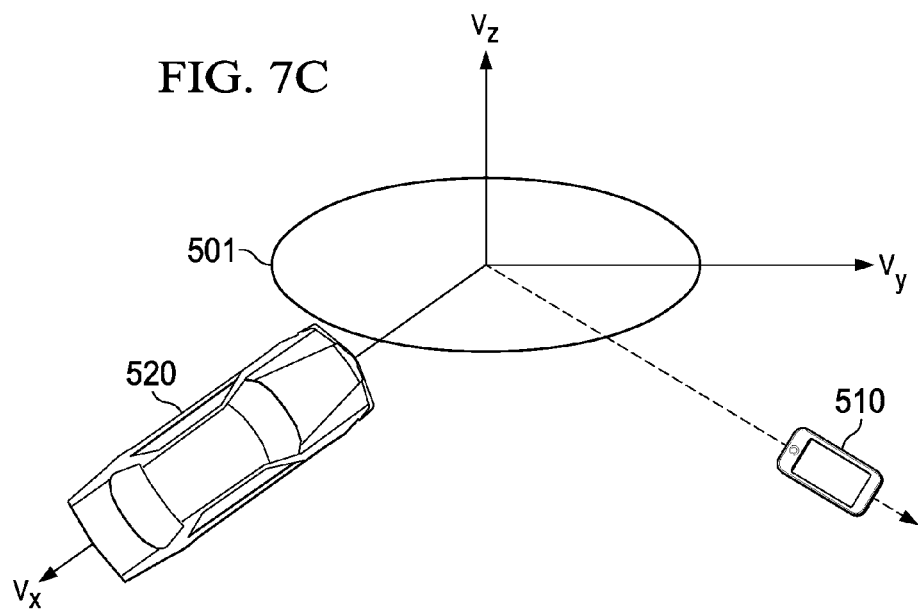
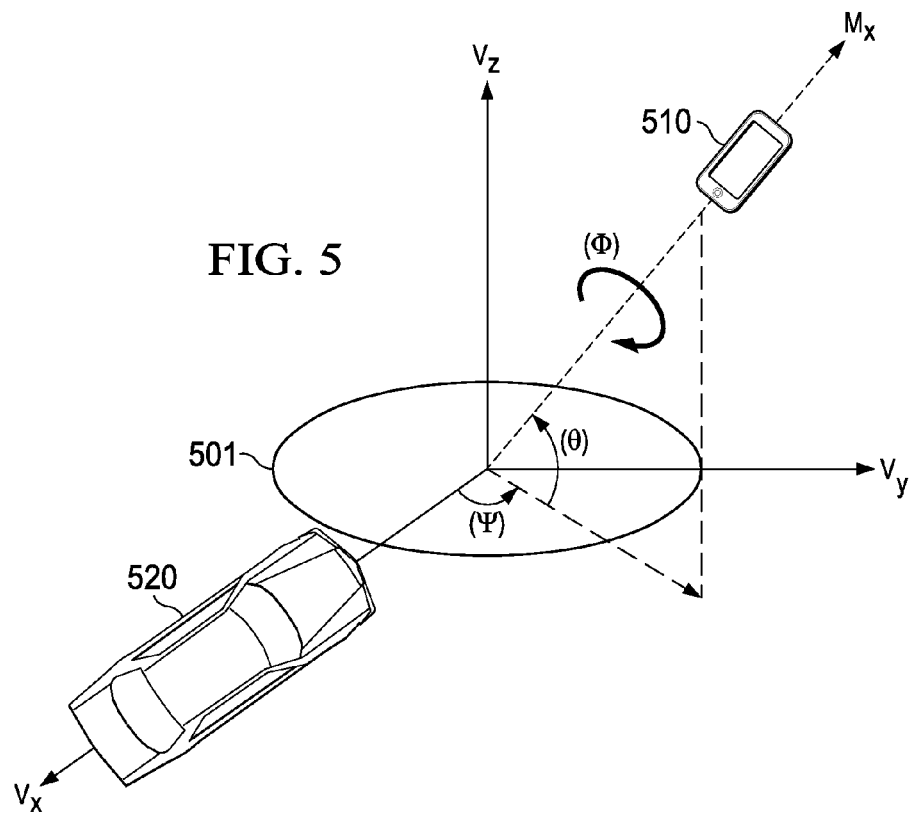


FIG. 6



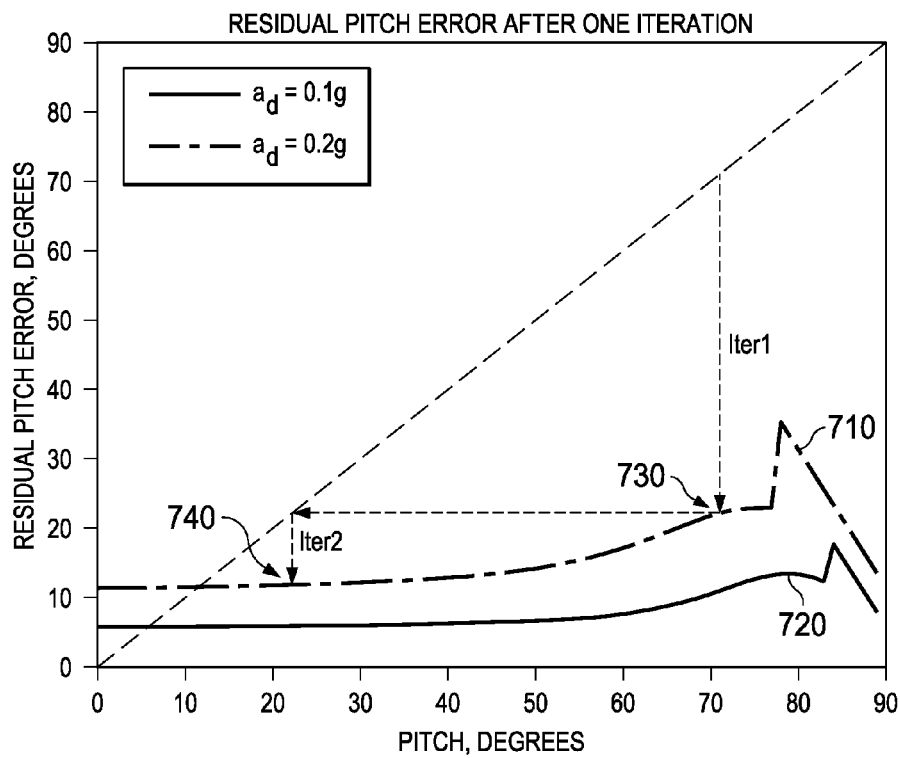


FIG. 7A

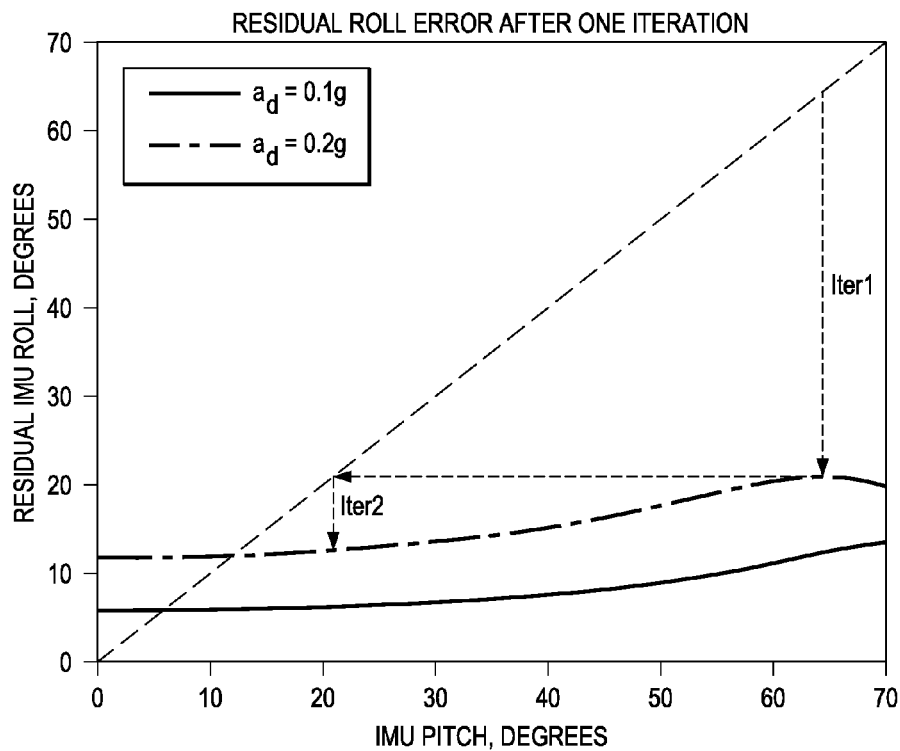


FIG. 7B

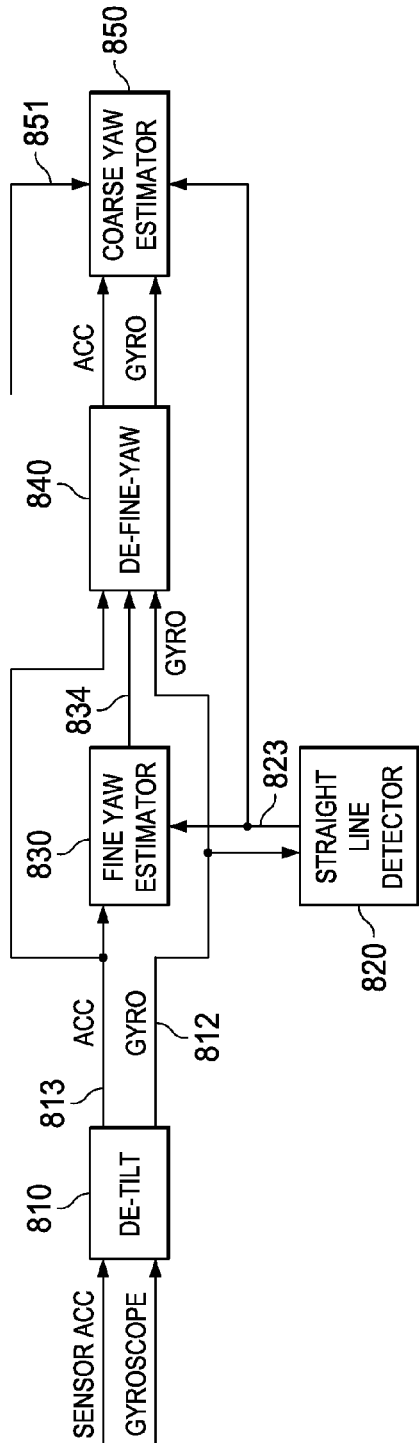


FIG. 8A

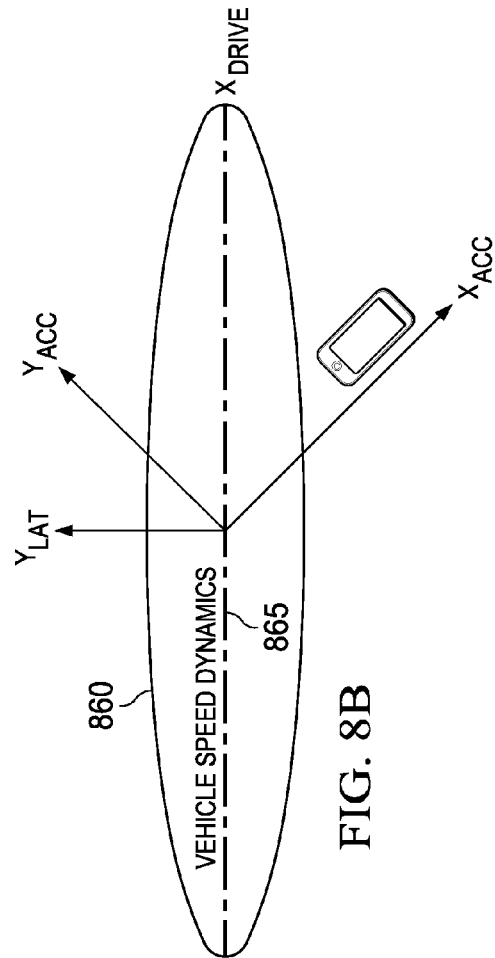


FIG. 8B

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UNDocking AND RE-Docking MOBILE DEVICE INERTIAL MEASUREMENT UNIT FROM VEHICLE

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates generally to navigation systems and more specifically to a method, system and apparatus for vehicular navigation using inertial sensors.

RELATED ART

In a vehicular navigation system, position and velocity information of the vehicle are often derived from a global navigation satellite system (GNSS) and/or from the inertial navigation system (INS). The INS uses inertial sensors to determine the vehicle's position and acceleration. Often, three dimensional inertial sensors (part of INS) comprising accelerometers and gyroscopes are deployed on the vehicle. The sensors are rigidly mounted on the vehicle such that the reference axes of the sensors are aligned to the vehicle geometry. Thus the, measurements along the sensors axes may be directly used for determining the position and velocity without alignment/re-alignment (for example, referencing the measurements from the sensor frame of reference to the vehicle geometry or with the drive direction of the vehicle).

SUMMARY

According to an aspect of the present disclosure, relative attitude between an inertial measurement unit (IMU), present on a mobile device, and the frame of reference of the vehicle carrying mobile device is estimated. The estimated relative attitude is used to translate the IMU measurement to the vehicle frame of reference to determine the velocity and position of the vehicle. As a result, the vehicle position and velocity are determined accurately in the event of undocking and re-docking of the mobile device from a docking system in the vehicle. In one embodiment, the relative attitude is estimated in terms of pitch, roll, and yaw angles.

According to another aspect, projection of the gravity vector on the IMU reference axes are used to determine the relative attitude when the vehicle is at rest. According to another aspect, when the vehicle is in motion, the relative attitude is estimated iteratively. As a result, the relative attitude may be determined without waiting for a rest state. The estimation error in the relative attitude due to vehicle acceleration is minimized by the iterations.

According to another aspect, the yaw angle is estimated when the vehicle is in motion after de-tilting the measurement. In one embodiment, an axis on which the acceleration dynamics are dominant is determined as the drive axis of the vehicle.

According to another aspect, the 0- π ambiguity is resolved by correlating the acceleration measurement and the angular velocity. In one embodiment, an acceleration derived from a GNSS is correlated with the acceleration from IMU to determine the drive direction.

Several aspects are described below, with reference to diagrams. It should be understood that numerous specific details, relationships, and methods are set forth to provide a full understanding of the present disclosure. One skilled in the relevant art, however, will readily recognize that the present disclosure can be practiced without one or more of the specific details, or with other methods, etc. In other instances,

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well-known structures or operations are not shown in detail to avoid obscuring the features of the present disclosure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an example device in which various aspects of the present disclosure are seen.

FIG. 2A is a block diagram illustrating the measurements from an example IMU.

FIG. 2B illustrates an example microelectromechanical system (MEMS) sensors (IMU) reference axis. The MEMS sensors are shown referenced to axes (x, y, z).

FIG. 3 illustrates an example use of device of FIG. 1 as mobile device employing the IMU.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating the manner in which the INS determines the position and velocity of the vehicle in an embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a graph illustrating an example relative attitude of the IMU present on the mobile device with respect to the vehicle according to one embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram illustrating an example implementation of the INS for determining the pitch and roll in one embodiment.

FIGS. 7A and 7B is a graph illustrating the reduction of residual error in the estimated pitch and roll angles due to multiple iterations, according to one embodiment.

FIG. 7C illustrates the effective position of the IMU present on the mobile device after de-tilting, according to one embodiment.

FIG. 8A is a block diagram illustrating the manner in which INS estimates the Yaw angle in one embodiment.

FIG. 8B illustrates an example distribution of the acceleration measurement during the straight line motion of the vehicle, according to one embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is an example device in which various aspects of the present disclosure are seen. As shown, the device 100, in one embodiment, comprises a power management unit 110, an input/output (I/O) system 121, a display system 129, a sensor system 130, an audio system 140, a processor 150, a GNSS receiver system 160, a memory system 170, an inertial navigation system 180, inertial measurement unit (IMU) 185 and a communication system 190. Each element is described in further detail below.

The power management unit 110 powers the device 100 for a desired operation. The power management unit 110 further comprises circuitry, integrated circuits and other functional modules to source power from internal/external power sources and to manage/distribute power to components 110 through 190 according to the power requirements of the respective components.

The I/O system 121 enables an exchange of information, data or commands to and from the device 100 with external systems or a user. The I/O system 121 comprises, but is not limited to, a keyboard/pad, touch screen, USB ports, wireless ports, smart card interface, mouse and/or other control devices. Each component in the I/O system 121 may be configured to operate as prescribed by one or more standards.

The display system 129 is configured to provide a visual output to the user of the device 100. The display system 129 comprises display devices such as, but not limited to, a display screen capable of displaying pictures, video and 3D pictures, 3D video, one or more LED status indicators, projectors, night vision lights, together with their associated drivers and ancillary components. The display system 129

receives information or data in a predetermined format and displays the data on one or more display devices.

The sensor system **130** is configured to determine the status and conditions in and around the device **100**. The sensor system **130** comprises multiple sensors deployed throughout the device **100** to determine the condition around the device **100** by working in conjunction with one another or independently of one another. In one embodiment, the sensor system **130** is configured to determine the context under which the device **100** is being used. The sensor system **130** includes sensors such as, but is not limited to, sensors for measuring temperature, humidity, motion, torque, magnetic orientation and/or other parameters.

The audio system **140** manages the audio interface to device **100**. The audio system **140** is configured to receive an audio signal from user or from other device (s) through one or more microphones (not shown). The audio signals generated within the device **100** such as sound alerts, etc., are provided by one or more speakers. In one embodiment, the audio system **140** includes other ancillary functionality and components (such as speech recognition) to enable the device **100** to recognize spoken user commands through a suitable audio interface.

The communication system **190** is configured to establish communication between the user device **100** and external system (s)/device (s) through one or more wireless communication channels. In one embodiment, the communication system **190** comprises functionality and components that enable the device **100** to transmit and receive data comprising voice, audio, video, short message, for example, according to one or more communication standards such as, but not limited to, Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), Code division multiple access (COMA), General packet radio service (GPRS), wireless local area network (WLAN), and Bluetooth. Thus, the data from other components **110** through **185** is exchanged over one or more wireless channels through the communication system **190**.

The memory system **170** is configured to store data and instructions (e.g., one or more programs) for execution by the processor **150**. The memory system **170** provides a direct interface with other system in the device **100** or through the processor **150**. The memory system **170** includes, but is not limited to, Read Only Memory (ROM), Random Access Memory (RAM), external memory disks, removable disks, and flash, caches and data cards.

The processor **150** is configured to execute instructions to perform various mathematical, signal processing and control operations. The processor **150** comprises of one or more processors or processor cores operating in conjunction to execute multiple instructions sequentially or simultaneously. The processor **150** comprises processors or cores customized to efficiently perform specific tasks, such as one or more Digital Signal Processing (DSP) cores, math co-processors etc. In one embodiment, the processor **150** is configured to perform operations related to systems **110** through **140** and **160** through **190** by executing a respective set of instructions (programs) stored, for example, in the memory system **170**. Thus, the processor **150** lends processing power to systems **110** through **140** and **160** through **190** and operates as part of the respective system.

The GNSS receiver system **160** is configured to receive signals from multiple GNSS satellites and to perform signal processing, data processing and computations to generate an output comprising a position and velocity solution. In one embodiment, GNSS receiver system **160** employs processor **150** for processing the data. The GNSS receiver system **160**

and INS system **180** exchange data and provide a unified velocity and position information for the navigation of the device **100**.

The inertial measurement unit (IMU) **185** provides three dimensional acceleration and angular velocity measurements to the INS **180**. In one embodiment, the IMU **185** employs MEMS sensors based three-dimensional accelerometer and three-dimensional gyroscopes to measure the acceleration and angular velocity, respectively. FIG. 2A is a block diagram illustrating the measurements from an example inertial measurement unit (IMU) **185**. As shown there, the IMU **185** provides three dimensional accelerations (A_x , A_y , A_z) and three dimensional angular velocities (ω_x , ω_y , ω_z) as output. The three accelerations (A_x , A_y , A_z) and angular velocities (ω_x , ω_y , ω_z) are measured along the three reference axes (x , y , z) of the IMU. FIG. 2B illustrates example MEMS sensors (IMU) reference axis. The MEMS sensors are shown referenced to axes (x , y , z).

The INS **180** determines the position and velocity from a known (previous) position and velocity by using the acceleration and angular velocity measurements received from IMU **185**.

Conventionally, MEMS sensors are rigidly fastened to a moving body (for example, a vehicle) such that the reference axes (x , y , z) of the three-dimensional accelerometer and three-dimensional gyroscopes devices are aligned with the geometry of the vehicle or to the drive direction of the vehicle. Thus, at the time of deployment of the IMU, the measurements are calibrated for any relative difference in alignment between the IMU reference axes and the vehicle reference axis (vehicle frame of reference). For example, x -axis of the IMU is aligned with the drive axis of the vehicle and y -axis with the lateral axis of the vehicle. A new position of the vehicle, after a time T with respect to a prior position is obtained by repeated integration of accelerations. Similarly, the orientation of the vehicle after the time T with respect to a prior orientation is obtained by repeated integration of the angular velocity, as well known in the art.

In one embodiment, the INS **180** is configured to determine the position and velocity of a vehicle when alignment of the references axes (x , y , z) of the IMU **185** with respect to that of the vehicle references axes are subjected to change (IMU **185** is not rigidly fastened to the vehicle). For example, the IMU **185** may be mounted within the device **100** configured to perform multiple functionalities such as mobile phone, personal computer, browser, video player, camera, TV, for example. Accordingly, the device **100** may not be rigidly fastened to the vehicle.

FIG. 3 illustrates an example use of device **100** as a mobile device **300** employing the IMU **185**. In one embodiment, the mobile device **300** may be mounted in a vehicle on a mobile docking system comprising multiple/flexible hinges (not shown). Alternatively, the mobile device **300** may be placed/docked in the vehicle on various other platforms such as seat, cup holder, dashboard etc. Thus, the spatial orientation (x , y , z) of the IMU **185** present on the mobile device **300** with respect to the vehicle (referred to as relative attitude) is subjected to change every time the mobile device **300** is undocked from and docked to the docking system. For example, the mobile device **300** may be used for performing other tasks during the motion of the vehicle and thus may be removed from the docking system. Later on, the mobile device **300** may again be docked to the docking system or any other place in the vehicle. Such events result in change of the relative attitude of IMU **185** present on the mobile device **300**.

Accordingly, in one embodiment, INS **180** is configured to measure the relative attitude of the IMU present on the mobile

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device 300 with respect to the vehicle when the position of the mobile device is disturbed or changed from a prior position to a new position, for example, after mobile device 300 is used for other purpose. The INS 180 makes use of the measured relative attitude to translate the measurements received from the IMU 185 to the vehicular frame of reference. The translated measurements are used for determining the position and velocity of the vehicle. The manner in which the INS 180 determines the relative attitude of the IMU present on the mobile device 300 is described in further detail below.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating the manner in which the INS 180 determines the position and velocity of the vehicle in an embodiment. In block 410, the INS 180 detects the undocking of the mobile device 300 in a vehicle. The INS 180 may monitor the gyroscope and acceleration measurements for sudden spikes or disturbances. When a spike or momentary variations are detected in the INS 180, it determines that the mobile phone 300 is undocked or disturbed from its position in the vehicle. In other embodiment, the INS 180 may receive the undocking signal from other sensors or units (120-170) operative in device 100. In another embodiment, the INS 180 may detect steps or periodicity in the IMU 185 measurements (indicative of user walking with the mobile device). The step may be detected using any known step detection technique. The INS 180 determines the mobile device is undocked when the steps are detected.

In block 420, the INS 180 determines a steady state of the vehicle from the IMU 185 measurements. The steady state may comprise one of a rest state and a straight line motion of the vehicle. The INS 180 may monitor the gyroscope and acceleration measurements to determine the steady state of the vehicle. For example, INS may monitor the accelerometer and/or gyroscope measurements for a predefined time period. If the variation in measurements value is within a threshold for an entire time period, the INS 180 determines that the vehicle is in a state of rest. Similarly, if the variations in the gyroscope (s) measurements are within a predetermined threshold, the INS 180 determines that the vehicle is moving in a substantially straight line. Alternatively the INS 180 may receive signals from units 120-170 and may determine the steady state.

In block 430, the INS 180 estimates the relative attitude of the IMU 185 present on the mobile device 300 with respect to the vehicle. In one embodiment, the INS 180 may determine the relative attitude of the IMU 185 present on the mobile device 300 in terms of yaw, roll and pitch angles of the IMU 185 measured with respect to the vehicle frame of reference. In one embodiment, the vehicle frame of reference is determined by estimating the drive direction.

In block 440, INS 180 uses the estimated relative attitude information to determine velocity and position of the vehicle. In one embodiment, the INS 180 translates the measurements from IMU 185 on to the vehicle frame of reference based on the pitch, yaw, and roll values. The translated measurements are used to determine the velocity and position of the vehicle. The manner in which the INS 180 may determine the pitch, roll and yaw angles of the IMU present on the mobile device is described below in further detail.

FIG. 5 is a graph illustrating an example relative attitude of the IMU 185 present on the mobile device 510 with respect to the vehicle 520, according to one embodiment. In the graph, the roll angle (ϕ), pitch angle (θ) and yaw angle (ψ) represent an example relative attitude (spatial orientation) of the IMU 185 present on the mobile device 510 with respect to the vehicle 520 reference axes (Vx, Vy, Vz). The pitch (θ) and roll (ϕ) (together referred to as tilt) determine the alignment with respect to horizontal plane 501. The yaw (ψ) determines the

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alignment with reference to the drive axis (Vx) of the vehicle. In one embodiment, the INS 180 determines the tilt (the roll (ϕ) and pitch (θ)) and yaw (ψ) and translates the measurements from IMU 185 onto the vehicle reference axes for determining the position and velocity of the vehicle. The translation of roll, pitch and yaw on to the vehicle reference axes are referred to as de-roll, de-pitch and de-yaw respectively. In one embodiment, the INS 180 determines the roll (ϕ) and pitch (θ) first. The manner in which the roll and pitch may be determined is described in further detail below.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram illustrating an example implementation of the INS 180 for determining the pitch and roll in one embodiment. The block diagram is shown comprising a rest detector 610, straight line detector 620 and the tilt estimator 640. The rest detector 610 receives the three-dimensional acceleration measurements and/or three-dimensional angular velocity measurements on path 601 from IMU 185. The rest detector 610 is configured to send a signal (for example a logic low value) on path 614, representing the vehicle at rest, when the standard deviations of the acceleration measurements along one or more axis (x, y, z) and/or the standard deviations of the angular velocity measurements along one or more axis (x, y, z) are determined to be less than a threshold value (for example: 0.01 m/s² threshold for the acceleration measurements and 0.005 rad/s threshold for the angular velocity measurements) for a preset time period. In contrast, rest detector 610 is configured to send a different signal (for example a logic high value) on path 614 representing the vehicle is not at rest.

The straight line detector 620 receives the three-dimensional angular velocity measurements on path 602 from IMU 185. The straight line detector 620 is configured to send a signal (for example a logic low value) on path 624 representing the straight line motion of the vehicle when the standard deviations of the angular velocity measurements about one or more axis (x, y, z) are determined to be less than a threshold value (for example: 0.2 rad/s) for a preset time period. In contrast, the straight line detector 620 is configured to send a different signal (for example a logic high value) on path 624 representing the curved motion of the vehicle on non straight line motion of the vehicle.

The tilt estimator 640 estimates the tilt of the IMU present on the mobile device from the acceleration measurements received from the IMU 185. It may be appreciated that, when the vehicle is at rest, the acceleration measurements along the three axes (x, y, z) of the IMU are the projection of the gravity vector. The magnitude of the projection of the gravity vector on each axis depends on the attitude of the IMU with respect to the horizontal plane. Accordingly, the roll and pitch may be computed using relation 1 and 2 by making use of acceleration due to gravity g. In one embodiment, when the signal on path 614 represents the vehicle is at rest, the tilt estimator 640 estimates the tilt (pitch and roll) using the relation:

$$\hat{\theta}_M = \arcsin\left(\frac{a_M^x}{|a_M|}\right); \hat{\phi}_M = \text{atan2}\left(\frac{-a_M^y}{a_M^z}\right) \quad (1)$$

wherein a_M^x , a_M^y , a_M^z represent the measured acceleration along x, y, and z axis of the IMU 185. The $\hat{\theta}_M$ and $\hat{\phi}_M$ represent the estimated pitch and roll of the IMU, wherein $|a_M|$ represents $|a_M| = \sqrt{(a_M^x)^2 + (a_M^y)^2 + (a_M^z)^2}$, $\arcsin(x) = \sin^{-1}(x)$ and

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$$\text{atan2}\left(\left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array}\right]\right) = \tan^{-1}(x/y),$$

wherein

$$a_M = g \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta_M \\ -\cos\theta_M \sin\phi_M \\ \cos\theta_M \cos\phi_M \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

wherein g representing the acceleration due to gravity.

In an alternative embodiment, tilt estimator **640** estimates the pitch and roll when the vehicle is not at rest and when the signal on path **524** represents a straight line motion of the vehicle. The tilt estimator **640** estimates the tilt iteratively using equation 1 and 2 when the signal on path **624** represents a straight line motion of the vehicle (the signal on path **614** may represent vehicle not at rest condition). The estimated pitch and roll in the first iteration may have a residual error due to vehicle acceleration. The iteration may be continued for number of times (for example 3 times) to reduce the residual error in the estimation of the pitch and roll.

For example, the pitch and roll estimation error in the first iteration may be represented as:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_M^{Err} &= \theta_M - \hat{\theta}_M \approx \pm \text{atan2}\left(\left[\begin{array}{c} \beta C_{\psi_R} \\ 1 \pm \beta \theta_1 \end{array}\right]\right), \\ \phi_M^{Err} &= \phi_M - \hat{\phi}_M \approx \pm \text{atan2}\left(\left[\begin{array}{c} \beta S_{\psi_R} \\ C_{\theta_M} \pm \beta(S_{\theta_M} C_{\psi_R} \pm \theta_1) \end{array}\right]\right), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

wherein θ_M^{Err} and ϕ_M^{Err} represent the pitch and roll estimation errors, respectively,

$$\beta = \frac{|a_d|}{g},$$

a_d represents the acceleration of the vehicle along the drive axis, θ_M and ϕ_M represents the true pitch and roll angles of the IMU, respectively, ψ_R represents the relative yaw angle of the IMU with respect to the vehicle and θ_v represents the pitch angle of the vehicle (typically small) and $C_o = \cos \theta$; $S_o = \sin \theta$

It may be appreciated that, due to multiple iterations during the straight line motion, the residual error in the estimated pitch and roll can be contained within a value determined by β ($\sim 12^\circ$ if $\beta < 0.2$, but is typically less) irrespective of the true pitch and roll angles of the IMU. Though the iterative estimation of the pitch and roll are performed when the vehicle is determined to be travelling in straight line, the technique may be used to determine the pitch and roll (with same or more number of iteration) even when the signal on path **624** is otherwise.

FIGS. 7A and 7B are the graphs illustrating the reduction of residual error in the estimated pitch and roll angles due to multiple iterations, according to one embodiment. In FIG. 7A, the x-axis represents the estimated pitch angle in degrees, the y axis represents the residual pitch error, curve **710** and **720** represent the acceleration of the vehicle in drive direction (in terms of g), the point **730** represent the residual pitch error after the first iteration when the vehicle's acceleration is 0.1 g. The point **740** represents the residual pitch error after the

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second iteration. It may be appreciated that, due to iteration, the residual error of the pitch (similarly for the roll as in FIG. 7B) reduces to within 0.1 g or 0.2 g depending on the acceleration profile of the vehicle. FIG. 7C illustrates the effective position of the IMU present on the mobile device after de-tilting, according to one embodiment. As shown there, the IMU on the mobile device **510** is aligned with the horizontal plane **501** after de-tilting (comparing with the attitude as shown in FIG. 5 before de-tilting). The manner in which the INS **180** estimates the yaw angle to determine the velocity and position of the vehicle is further described below.

FIG. 8A is the block diagram illustrating the manner in which INS **180** estimates the yaw angle in one embodiment. The block diagram is shown comprising de-tilt block **810**, straight line detector **820**, fine yaw estimator **830**, de-fine yaw block **840** and coarse yaw estimator **850**. Each block is described in further detail below.

The de-tilting block **810** is configured to de-tilt the measurements received from the IMU. In one embodiment, the de-tilting block **810** may employ the iterative procedure described with reference to FIGS. 6 & 7 to estimate the tilt of the IMU present on the mobile device. The estimated tilt may be used to de-tilt the acceleration and angular velocity measurements.

In one embodiment, the de-tilted acceleration measurement vector is provided as:

$$a_N = \hat{P}_M^T \hat{R}_M^T a_M = \begin{bmatrix} C_{\theta_M} & 0 & S_{\theta_M} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -S_{\theta_M} & 0 & C_{\theta_M} \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C_{\phi_M} & -S_{\phi_M} \\ 0 & S_{\phi_M} & C_{\phi_M} \end{bmatrix}^T a_M \quad (4)$$

wherein N represents Navigation frame, M represents measurement frame, a_M represents the 3-dimensional acceleration measurement vector in the IMU frame of reference, a_N represents the de-tilted acceleration measurement vector, $\hat{\theta}_M$ and $\hat{\phi}_M$ represent the estimated pitch and roll angles using the iterative technique described in above sections, and $[\bullet]^T$ represents the matrix transpose operation. Similarly, the angular velocity measurements are also de-tilted. The de-tilted acceleration and angular velocity measurements are provided on path **813** and **812**, respectively.

The straight line detector **820** is configured to detect the straight line motion of the vehicle. In one embodiment, straight line detector **820** is configured to operate in a manner that is similar to the manner in which the straight line motion detector **620** operates. Accordingly, the straight line detector **820** provides a signal indicating the straight line motion on path **623**. In an alternative embodiment, the straight line detector **820** may monitor the de-tilted gyroscope measurement of the z axis only received on path **812**.

The fine yaw estimator **830** estimates the fine yaw angle when the signal on the path **823** indicates the straight line motion of the vehicle. In one embodiment, fine yaw estimator **830** determines the angle in the horizontal plane having dominant acceleration dynamics during the straight line motion of the vehicle. For example, fine yaw estimator **830** accumulates the acceleration measurement for a predefined time period. The fine yaw estimator may determine the distribution of the accumulated measurements.

FIG. 8B illustrates an example distribution of the acceleration measurement during the straight line motion of the vehicle, according to one embodiment. As shown therein, an example set of measurements **860** over a time period is elliptically distributed on the horizontal plane. The dominant axis

865 of the elliptical distribution is determined to be aligned with the drive axis of the vehicle. Accordingly, the fine yaw estimator **830** equates the dominant axis of the acceleration dynamics to the drive axis of the vehicle, thus estimating the fine yaw angle. In one embodiment, the fine yaw estimator **830** estimates the yaw angle using variance maximising relation:

$$\hat{\psi} = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{-2\{R_{xy} - M_x M_y\}}{\{(R_{xx} - M_x^2) - (R_{yy} - M_y^2)\}} \right] \quad (3)$$

wherein, $\hat{\psi}$ represents the fine yaw angle, R_{xx} , R_{yy} , and R_{xy} represents the auto-correlation and cross-correlation of the de-tilted acceleration measurements and are given by:

$$R_{xx} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (a_{N_i}^x)^2}{N}, \quad R_{yy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (a_{N_i}^y)^2}{N},$$

and

$$R_{xy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N a_{N_i}^x a_{N_i}^y}{N},$$

respectively, and M_x and M_y represent the mean of the de-tilted acceleration measurements given by:

$$M_x = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N a_{N_i}^x}{N}$$

and

$$M_y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N a_{N_i}^y}{N},$$

respectively.

The estimated fine yaw angle is provided on path **834**. The de-fine yaw block **840** corrects/calibrates the IMU **185** measurements using the fine Yaw (ψ) angle information received on path **834**. However, the estimated drive direction on the drive axis may depend on the characteristic of the accumulated measurement. For example, if larger numbers of accumulated measurements are collected during the application of brake, the estimated vehicle drive direction by the fine yaw estimator may be opposite to the drive direction. Thus, the drive direction estimated by the fine Yaw estimator **840** has ambiguity (often referred to as 0 or π ambiguity).

The coarse yaw estimator **850** resolves this ambiguity in the direction of the drive axis and determines the drive direction. In one embodiment, the coarse yaw estimator **850** correlates the de-tilted angular velocity measurements along the z-axis with the de-tilted lateral acceleration measurements during turns (for example, the correlation is computed when the angular velocity measurement is greater than some threshold) to determine the coarse yaw estimation when the correlation is positive, the ambiguity is determined as 0 degrees. On the other hand if the correlation is negative, the ambiguity is determined to be 180 degrees or π . In another embodiment, the acceleration measurement along the drives axis (with ambiguity) is correlated with GNSS based acceleration estimates.

In one embodiment, the coarse yaw estimator **850** receives the GNSS computed acceleration from GNSS system **160**. For example, the GNSS system or processor **150** may estimate the GNSS acceleration by differentiating GNSS velocity from the GNSS system **160**. The estimated GNSS acceleration (in the drive direction of the vehicle) is provided on path **851** to the coarse yaw estimator **850**.

The coarse yaw estimator **850** correlates the GNSS acceleration and the de-fine yaw corrected acceleration measurement from IMU **185**. If the correlation is positive, the ambiguity is determined as 0 degrees. On the other hand, if the correlation is negative, the ambiguity is determined to be 180 degrees or π . In one embodiment the coarse yaw estimator **850** uses the maximum likelihood relation:

$$\hat{S}_{ML} = \text{sign} \left(\sum_i a_i^D a_i^G - \frac{\left(\sum_i a_i^D \right) \left(\sum_i a_i^G \right)}{N} \right) \quad (4)$$

wherein, the sign function representing “sign of”, a_i^D and a_i^G represents the de-tilted i^{th} acceleration sample along the drive axis from **840** and estimated acceleration sample from GNSS **160** provided on path **851**, respectively, and N represents the total number of samples. When \hat{S}_{ML} value is positive, the coarse yaw correction is determined to be 0 degrees. The coarse yaw correction is determined to be 180 degrees otherwise. As a result, the coarse yaw estimation may be performed without waiting for a curved motion of the vehicle.

While various examples of the present disclosure have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example, and not limitation. Thus, the breadth and scope of the present disclosure should not be limited by any of the above-described examples, but should be defined in accordance with the following claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

detecting an undocking and a re-docking of a mobile device, which includes an inertial measurement unit, from a vehicle, the inertial measurement unit employing sensors including three-dimensional accelerometers and three-dimensional gyroscopes to measure the acceleration and angular velocity;

determining a steady state of the vehicle from inertial measurements received from the inertial measurement unit; estimating a relative attitude of the inertial measurement unit with respect to a frame of reference of the vehicle; translating the estimated relative attitude to form translated inertial measurements; and

determining at least one of a velocity and a position of the vehicle using the translated inertial measurements;

the estimating including estimating the relative attitude as roll, pitch and yaw angles made by the inertial measurement unit relative to the vehicle frame of reference;

the estimating including estimating the pitch and the roll by a projection of a gravity vector on a first reference axis of the IMU inertial measurement unit when the steady state is a rest state of the vehicle, wherein the first reference axes are x, y and z axis in a Cartesian co-ordinate system; and

the estimating including estimating the pitch and the roll using relation:

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$$\hat{\theta}_M = \arcsin\left(\frac{a_M^x}{|a_M|}\right); \hat{\phi}_M = \text{atan2}\left(\begin{bmatrix} -a_M^y \\ a_M^z \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

wherein a_M^x , a_M^y , a_M^z represent the measured acceleration along x, y, and z axes, wherein the $\hat{\theta}_M$ and $\hat{\phi}_M$ represent the estimated pitch and roll of the IMU

$$|a_M| = \sqrt{(a_M^x)^2 + (a_M^y)^2 + (a_M^z)^2},$$

and

$$a_M = g \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta_M \\ -\cos\theta_M \sin\phi_M \\ \cos\theta_M \cos\phi_M \end{bmatrix},$$

respectively, and wherein g represents the gravity vector.

2. The method of claim 1, including estimating pitch and the roll iteratively by repeated projection of the gravity vector on the first reference axis when the steady state is a straight line motion of the vehicle.

3. The method of claim 2, including de-rolling and de-pitching the inertial measurements to form de-tilted inertial measurements, the tilted inertial measurements including de-tilted acceleration measurements, and de-tilted angular velocity measurements.

4. The method of claim 3, including:

accumulating the de-tilted acceleration measurement for a predefined time period when the vehicle is in a straight line motion;

determining a dominant axis in the horizontal plane having dominant de-tilted acceleration measurement dynamics; and

equating the dominant axis to the drive axis of the vehicle.

5. The method of claim 4, in which the determining a dominant axis includes determining the yaw angle using a relation:

$$\hat{\psi} = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{-2\{R_{xy} - M_x M_y\}}{\{(R_{xx} - M_x^2) - (R_{yy} - M_y^2)\}} \right]$$

where, $\hat{\psi}$ represents the fine yaw angle, R_{xx} , R_{yy} an auto-correlation and R_{xy} represents cross-correlation of the de-tilted acceleration measurement, and M_x and M_y represents a mean of the de-tilted acceleration measurements.

6. The method of claim 5, including correlating the de-tilted angular velocity measurement with the de-tilted acceleration measurement during a turn to form a first correlation value and determining drive direction as positive dominant axis when the correlation is positive.

7. The method of claim 5, including correlating the velocity computed from a GNSS system and a de-yawed acceleration measurement to form a second correlation value, and determining drive direction as positive dominant axis when the correlation is positive.

8. A mobile device for use with a vehicle, the mobile device comprising:

an inertial measurement unit configured to provide inertial measurements along a first reference axes, the inertial measurement unit employing sensors including three-dimensional accelerometer and three-dimensional gyroscopes to measure the acceleration and angular velocity;

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a detector configured to detect a steady state of the vehicle from the inertial measurements;

an estimator configured to estimate a relative attitude of the inertial measurement unit with respect to a frame of reference of the vehicle;

a translator configured to translate the relative attitude to form translated inertial measurements;

a navigator configured to determine at least one of a velocity and a position of the vehicle using the translated inertial measurements;

the relative attitude is estimated as roll, pitch and yaw angles made by the inertial measurement unit relative to the vehicle frame of reference;

the estimator is further configured to estimate pitch and roll by a projection of the gravity vector on a first reference axis of the inertial measurement unit when the steady state is a rest state of the vehicle, the first reference axes are the x, y and z axes in a Cartesian co-ordinate system; and

the pitch and the roll are estimated using a relation:

$$\hat{\theta}_M = \arcsin\left(\frac{a_M^x}{|a_M|}\right); \hat{\phi}_M = \text{atan2}\left(\begin{bmatrix} -a_M^y \\ a_M^z \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

where a_M^x , a_M^y , a_M^z represent the measured acceleration along the x, y, and z axis, respectively, $\hat{\theta}_M$ and $\hat{\phi}_M$ represent the estimated pitch and roll of the IMU,

$$|a_M| = \sqrt{(a_M^x)^2 + (a_M^y)^2 + (a_M^z)^2}, \text{ and}$$

$$a_M = g \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta_M \\ -\cos\theta_M \sin\phi_M \\ \cos\theta_M \cos\phi_M \end{bmatrix},$$

respectively, and g represents the gravity vector.

9. The mobile device of claim 8, in which the estimator is further configured to estimate pitch and the roll iteratively by repeated projection of the gravity vector on the first reference axis when the steady state is a straight line motion of the vehicle.

10. The mobile device of claim 9, in which the translator is further configured to de-roll and de-pitch the inertial measurement to form de-tilted inertial measurements, the tilted inertial measurements include de-tilted acceleration measurements and de-tilted angular velocity measurements.

11. The mobile device of claim 10, including:

a memory configured to store the de-tilted acceleration measurement for a predefined time period when the vehicle is in a straight line motion; and

a data processor configured to determine a dominant axis in the horizontal plane having dominant de-tilted acceleration measurement dynamics, and the estimator is configured to equate the dominant axis to the drive axis of the vehicle.

12. The mobile device of claim 11, in which the yaw angle is determined using a relation:

$$\hat{\psi} = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{-2\{R_{xy} - M_x M_y\}}{\{(R_{xx} - M_x^2) - (R_{yy} - M_y^2)\}} \right],$$

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where $\hat{\psi}$ represents the fine yaw angle, R_{xx} , R_{yy} , an auto-correlation and R_{xy} , represents cross-correlation of the de-tilted acceleration measurement, and M_x and M_y , represent the mean of the de-tilted acceleration measurements.

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13. The mobile device of claim **12**, in which the estimator is further configured to correlate the de-tilted angular velocity measurement with the de-tilted lateral acceleration measurement during a turn to form a first correlation value and to determine positive dominant axis as drive direction when the correlation is positive.

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14. The mobile device of claim **12**, in which the estimator is further configured to correlate a velocity computed from a GNSS system and a de-yawed acceleration measurement to form a second correlation value, and to determine positive dominant axis as drive direction when the correlation is positive.

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15. The mobile device of claim **12**, in which the detector is further configured to detect at least one of spikes in the inertial measurements, steps in the inertial measurements, or disturbance in the inertial measurements to determine the event of undocking of the mobile device from the docking systems.

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